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SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN MEETING IN NEWBERRY

MEETING PASSED OFF QUIETLY AND PLEASANTLY.

Col. Johnstone at Home—All the Candidates Well Received and Given Close Attention.

The candidates for the United States senate and for the lower house of congress addressed about five hundred Newberry people, including a number of ladies, in the new court house on Wednesday.

Col. George Johnstone was at home, and he was liberally and heartily applauded by his home people. Col. Johnstone spoke for only a few minutes, thanking the people of Newberry for their generous support and kindness to him in the past, and yielding his time to the other candidates, who were Newberry's guests.

The principal issue discussed was the currency system, the other candidates jumping with both feet upon Mr. Rhett's national bank currency system, which he presented in detail and with earnestness.

Mr. Grace being the last speaker. Mr. Rhett took occasion to reply before Mr. Grace's speech to certain charges which he said Mr. Grace had made on other stumps, and which he supposed would be repeated at Newberry. Mr. Rhett saying that Mr. Grace seemed to be imbued with the idea that it was his mission to canvas the State to defeat him (Rhett). Mr. Grace did attack Mr. Rhett's Democracy when he was introduced, bringing the charges to which Mr. Rhett had replied, and characterizing Mr. Rhett as a Republican. In fact, Mr. Grace devoted the principal part of his address to an attack upon Mr. Rhett's Democracy.

Aside from this, the candidates devoted themselves to a discussion of issues.

Each of the candidates was well received, and each was liberally applauded and heard with close and respectful attention.

County Chairman Fred. H. Dominick presided and introduced the speakers.

The candidates were met at the train with carriages and were entertained at the hotel while here as the guests of the people of Newberry.

Most of the candidates left on Wednesday afternoon for Greenwood, where yesterday's meeting was held.

The Meeting in Detail.

County Chairman Dominick, in calling the meeting to order, said he knew he voiced the sentiments of the people of Newberry county when he said they were glad to have with them such a distinguished company of gentlemen. "God give us clean men in South Carolina, who had come to discuss national issues. He bespoke for each earnest attention. "Cheer your favorites," he said, "but give each a respectful hearing."

He introduced the Rev. Edw. Fulenwider, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, who offered an earnest prayer, beseeching that the campaign should be clean and wholesome and that the people when they went to the polls should vote for the man they believed to be the best man. "God give us clean men, in office, upright men, men who fear no one but God and who hate nothing but sin, and who are determined to do nothing but the right, no matter what it costs," he said.

Col. George Johnstone

was the first speaker introduced, and he was received with hearty and enthusiastic applause. Newberry being his home, Col. Johnstone spoke for only a few moments, giving his time to the other candidates.

Col. Johnstone said it was not his intention to say more than a few words. He would yield his time to the other candidates, who were the guests of Newberry today. He said the people of Newberry knew his faults and knew his virtues. "They have been generous—you have been generous, my fellow-citizens, with my faults, and you have been kind, very kind, perhaps, to my virtues. Certain it is that you have been to my faults a little blind, and you have been to

my virtues very kind. In regard to the other members of the party, I will state that never in my life time, on any occasion, anywhere, have I met with gentlemen whose company I more keenly enjoy. This campaign has been to me a source of unmixed happiness. Not an unkind word has been spoken to any one by any other one. We have lived and froliced with each other almost like children. We have criticized each other's policies and thoughts and opinions, I hope in an unsparing way, but certainly in a courteous and dignified way. There have been no personalities mixed up in it, none whatever, and we have enjoyed ourselves, and I wish now that my fellow-citizens enjoy them as I have done. When any one of them makes a remark that strikes you as worthy of attention and of note, I earnestly trust that you will give to them those cheers that carry a man on in the current of thought, and enable him most pleasantly to submit that which he has to say. Be as generous to them in your applause as you have been to me—each and every one of them. We have been met with consideration everywhere. I hope when we reach the end of this canvas we will be each as friendly as we are at present. And with these few words of thanks to you for your kindness in the past—for you have never on any occasion failed to give me a majority of the votes of this county—I think it would not be indecent in me to say and to say it as modestly as I may, that myself and my friends have no cause for discouragement. I think I can say with absolute truth and with modesty that I am in the front rank of the runners. I know that we inhabit a small county, comparatively. We know its voting population is not as great as that of other counties, but in the larger counties, I have been met with the same consideration I have been in the smaller ones. And now, my fellow-citizens, I ask again the most tender consideration for these gentlemen. I know they will receive the most courteous consideration, and I ask for each and every one of them the most generous applause that you can give them. Let them leave us as happy as they came here, and happier, if possible. And now, Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, I turn my friends of the campaign party over to you."

Mr. W. W. Lumpkin.

County Chairman Dominick introduced Mr. W. W. Lumpkin, of Columbia, as the second speaker. Mr. Lumpkin made a few happy remarks in opening, and then paid a beautiful tribute to the Confederate soldier. He said that in coming to the court house this morning he had passed the building where the Daughters of the Confederacy were serving refreshments, and he had walked under the Red Cross flag, "the one we followed many years ago where the cannon boomed and the musket rattled." That flag, he said, reminded him of the days when he wore the ragged gray jacket. "Today," he said, "I bring to you the old scar from which dripped the blood into your soil, and ask that it may be honored by finding a resting place among your people when my life shall have been finished."

Mr. Lumpkin said he was opposed to government by injunction. He believed if the policy of government by injunction as practiced by the Republican party were carried on, that the day would come when not only the labor union, but the farmers' union and the doctors' union, and all others would be controlled by injunction if the judges see proper. If the Democratic party gets in power, it should increase the judges on the supreme bench, if those there were not willing to stand for Democratic doctrine.

He favored government aid in the improvement of the roads. He was opposed to the national banking system, and opposed to giving to any individual or corporation the power to create or issue money.

He was opposed to the tariff.

He favored, if it could be done by legislation, that history should say the Confederate soldier was not a traitor, but a hero.

He devoted a considerable portion of his address to a plea for prohibition, and favored a law keeping shipments of whiskey out of a State which votes it out. He believed that South Carolina would vote prohibition by 30,000 majority if it had the opportunity.

Mr. Lumpkin was liberally applauded.

Hon. O. B. Martin,

present State superintendent of education, whose home is in Greenville, was next introduced by Chairman Dominick, and he also was received with applause, and with his well-told jokes he soon had his audience in excellent humor. Mr. Martin said he came from practically every county in the State, having been born in Greenville, and having married in another county, taught school in another, lived in another, and having claims on most of the others, and he was a citizen of South Carolina. He was proud of the growth of South Carolina. He thanked the people of Newberry for their support in the past.

Taking up the issues, he said the tariff was important, because it was probable that the Democrats would control the next house, and that the peerless Bryan would be the next president. The mention of Bryan's name was greeted with applause. He discussed the probable situation in the next senate and thought it more than probable there would be some tariff reform. He felt he had the advantage of knowing the needs and conditions of his people, and he had studied and would continue to study this question, and he believed his presence in the senate would be of great benefit and value to his people when this matter came up. He believed the righteousness of the cause would force some tariff relief.

There was a direct and intimate relation between the tariff and immigration. He jumped on Mr. Rhett in passing. He said Mr. Rhett must have coined his expression "We need more white people" after attending a banquet in Charleston, where it is said all the prominent Republicans both white and black, were present. Where more white people were needed, he believed in allowing immigrants with the home-seeking instinct to come in and make a home, but he did not believe in making this country a cess-pool for the criminal population of other countries. There was a fertile section on the seaboard and a fertile section in the Mississippi valley which needed immigrants, and if the advantages of these sections were properly presented, the right kind of settlers would come of their own accord, and the question would solve itself. He believed in throwing the proper and rigid restrictions around immigration, for the protection of the State and of the nation.

If elected he would do all he could to prevent the fleecing of our people by the gambling on Wall street.

When it came to the question of State's rights, he would ever stand up to the rights of his State.

He referred to his record in the office of superintendent of education, saying among other things, that during his administration more than 1,000 school houses had been built, and that he was instrumental in seeking the passage of the bill providing for night schools, and the school library law.

Hon. R. Goodwyn Rhett.

Charleston's mayor, Hon. R. Goodwyn Rhett, who says that he is not an orator, but is running as a plain business man, was well received. He was earnest and at times eloquent in his address, and he was frequently interrupted by applause. Mr. Rhett is a good speaker, and while he says he lays no claims to oratory, he is an orator of no mean ability. He devoted much of his time to a discussion of his currency plan, which is one of the principal issues on which he is making his fight for the senate. He earnestly believes that his plan of delegating to the national banks the power to issue the currency, convenient sub-treasuries being established throughout the country, will take away from a few in the North the power to tie up the currency when it is needed in the South and give the South a better and more elastic currency system.

Mr. Rhett began his address by congratulating the people of Newberry county upon the completion of their splendid new court house, and the county upon its industrial progress. He said he believed the time had come when business men were needed in the halls of national legislation. He spoke in burning and passionate words of the War Between the States and the dark period of Reconstruction following. Those were the days, he said, when with the tyrant's heel upon our neck, we needed oratory. But in 1876 the white man regained control of the State, "and so help us God, he shall keep that control until the end of time." That matter was settled. Business questions now confronted the South—business questions demanding solution. The struggle of the South was now for industrial progress, for industrial supremacy.

He said there were various national issues which might be discussed, but in the limited time allotted to each candidate it was not possible to discuss them all, and he was going to take up the discussion of the currency. He said he had been pitched into because he was not a government currency man. Suppose the government issued currency; how were you going to get it? The only way was to go to your bank and get it. Every power taken away from that bank was so much power taken away from the people themselves. He explained clearly and forcibly the national banking system. He wanted a sub-treasury of the United States established within a night's mail of every bank, properly safeguarded according to the plan which he outlined. His plan, he said, of delegating to the national banks the power to issue the currency would enable the people to secure the currency when it was needed by them.

Mr. Rhett said that inasmuch as Mr. Grace, of Charleston, would follow him, he wanted to reply to some charges Mr. Grace had made against him, and which he supposed would be repeated here today. Mr. Grace seemed to think his mission was to tell the people of the State why he (Rhett) should not be elected. Mr. Rhett said that Mr. Grace had charged that in 1896 he did not vote the Democratic ticket. Mr. Rhett said that he had stayed away from the polls that year because he believed silver would bring disaster. He thought so keenly and he stayed away from the polls with sorrow, but he had always been a Democrat, and with that exception, had always voted the Democratic ticket, and he would always be a Democrat. He said that Mr. Grace would charge that in the Charleston county convention he (Rhett) had opposed instructions for Bryan. Mr. Rhett said this was true, because he did not believe instructions were Democratic, but when he saw how the tide was setting towards Bryan and that Bryan would be nominated he went to the State convention an enthusiastic Bryan supporter, and he was today an enthusiastic Bryan supporter and would do everything he could for the success of the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Rhett said as to his views on the tariff question, they were exactly expressed by the tariff plank in the Democratic platform.

Hon. E. D. Smith,

of Florence, was received with considerable applause. Mr. Smith is a forceful speaker, and he made a good speech on Wednesday.

He began by saying he thanked God that he had always been a Democrat—not a Democrat for a time and then, when his gold bonds were endangered, refusing to vote the Democratic ticket, and then going back to the Democratic party again—but always a Democrat.

He jumped squarely upon Mr. Rhett's currency plan. He said that he believed in the doctrine of the South protecting its homes and firesides, and the South would never sit quietly by and allow the encroachment of the Republican party under the specious guise of a currency law. He took up the tariff issue and asked why the tariff law was upon us. We all knew the tariff was an iniquity, he said. Why was it upon us? Simply because the North, through

the manipulations of her shrewd business men and financiers, had placed it on us, and the North had kept it on us by the force of her majority of votes, and the currency of the country was absorbed by geometrical progression and poured into the coffers of the North.

Then came the national banking law, which had created the greatest money trust in the world, the government having delegated to a few the power to issue money when it suited their pleasure.

Mr. Smith then took up and eloquently referred to the natural resources of the South. While the North had an artificial tariff wall, he said, the South had a natural tariff wall placed around her by the hand of God. For a long time he had been puzzled to know the difference. But in his study of the question he had found it. The Northern financier owned the mills which manufactured the raw product of the Southern cotton fields. The plan which he had been urging and which he had been working for was to put up the price of the raw material. He characterized the New York Cotton Exchange as a gang of thieves and liars.

The South could solve its own currency problem, he said, if the farmers of the South would stand together. The South had won its recent fight against the Northern financier and the gamblers of Wall street.

Ex-Governor Jno. Gary Evans, of Spartanburg, made a good speech. He followed Mr. Smith, and was heartily cheered when he was announced. He jumped on the positions taken by both Messrs. Rhett and Smith.

He said the South depended upon cotton, but this country and Canada could only buy one-fourth of the South's cotton crop. The other three-fourths must be sold in the markets of the outside world. He spoke of this fact in relation of the currency question. He traced the history of the currency agitation down to the present, and severely and earnestly attacked Mr. Rhett's plan, seeking to show that it would not work to the benefit of the South, and that it was not good Democratic doctrine. He characterized Mr. Rhett on the currency issue as "a new disciple, a new evangelist, calling himself a plain business man." He did not believe in taking away from the people's government the right to make the people's money. Mr. Rhett's plan was to delegate to a chain of banks the only power to issue currency, he said. Mr. Evans said there was no difference between this and in delegating to one great bank the sole power to issue currency, and it would amount to nothing but the creation of a giant money trust.

Mr. Evans said he was not running for the senate to get a job. The people of Newberry knew his people and had known them for a hundred years. He wanted to serve his people, and he wanted to go to the senate because he believed he could serve them there.

Mr. Jno. P. Grace,

of Charleston, was the last of the speakers seeking senatorial honors. The burden of his address was an attack upon Mr. Rhett's Democracy. Mr. Rhett, he said, had referred to him as being imbued with the idea that it was his mission to go around to show why Mr. Rhett should not be elected. Mr. Grace said he was surprised when he saw a man he knew to be a Republican filing his pledge in the Democratic primary, and he felt it to be his duty to come before the people of the State and tell them if they wanted to elect any one from Charleston to elect a Democrat.

He charged Mr. Rhett with having bolted the Democratic party in 1896, with having opposed Bryan instructions in the Charleston county convention, and with having advocated protection on one stump since the opening of the present campaign.

For the Lower House.

Following the aspirants for senatorial honors, Messrs. Wyatt Aiken, of Abbeville, and Julius E. Boggs, of Pickens, candidates for the lower house of congress, were introduced and presented their claims to the Newberry voters.

Address to Sons of Veterans.

Comrades: At a meeting of a special committee, appointed by the South Carolina Division United Confederate Veterans, which was held in Columbia, June 3rd., the undersigned were appointed a sub-committee to prepare an address to those in South Carolina who have the right to join the organization known as "United Sons of Confederate Veterans."

All male persons are eligible to membership in this order, who are themselves of good moral character, and who are the direct descendants of men who were regularly enrolled in the Army or the Navy of the Confederate States of America, and who were killed or died in the service, or were honorably discharged therefrom or who served to the end of the war.

It seems that it should not be necessary to urge upon one, whose ancestors had a part in the glorious record for courage, endurance and patriotic devotion to duty made by the soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy, the duty to join an organization designed to perpetuate the story of their heroic deeds, and to preserve for the future historian the information upon which shall be predicated a truthful history of the motives which led them to war, and of their conduct in the prosecution of that war. The society of Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, the Aztec Club, and similar organizations are designed to perpetuate the memory of those who served their country in the cause of freedom, and the maintenance of the honor and integrity of the government. Membership in these organizations has come to be a badge of honor, much sought after by those entitled to it. The day will come! Aye! it has already come, when to be known as a son of a Confederate Veteran is a distinction which brings the proud blood to the cheeks of him who may claim it. As the years go by and the world knows more and more of the marvelous history of the greatest armies that ever fought under any banner, this distinction becomes more and more honorable. Is it not then a simple duty of those who inherit the fame of the Confederate soldier to take all necessary steps to perpetuate that fame, and to do honor to his name?

It has been determined to organize a central camp, to be known as Camp South Carolina, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, so that those who live in communities where no local camps are established may join this general camp. Indeed, any one may join it. It is desired that there shall be a grand revival of interest in this order and that at the reunion which is to be held in Greenville, August 8th., there shall be a great gathering of the Sons of Veterans. To this end, we earnestly urge the organization of local camps, and the re-organization of those which have been allowed to fall into a condition of disorganization. If it be impossible to organize these camps, then let all Sons of Veterans join the central camp, Camp South Carolina; but above all, let there be a great outpouring of the Sons of Veterans at Greenville, whether they be members of any camp or not.

Comrades, shall we call in vain? Shall we appeal in vain to your pride of ancestry? To the veneration for your forefathers? To your admiration for courage, fortitude and devotion to duty? Are you unmindful of the wonderful heritage of honor and glory which is yours, and are you unmindful of the sublimity of the duty which devolves upon you to perpetuate the fame of those who won this undying honor? We do not believe it. We have faith that the spirit which made your sires illustrious as patriotic soldiers, as heroes, burns and lives in your breasts and will manifest itself in the determination to do the duty which lies before you. Let us all meet at Greenville, August 8th., 1908, prepared in spirit and in enthusiasm to put our organization upon the highest plane of usefulness and efficiency.

Sincerely yours,

M. L. Bonham.
M. L. Smith.
Hugh R. Murcheson.
G. Bell Timmerman.